Registered No. M. 1175.

The Mysore Gazette

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

Vol. 80] BANGALORE, THURSDAY, MARCH 15, 1945 [No. 11

CONTENTS

PART I.	PAGES
IMPORTANT GOVERNMENT ORDERS.—	
Revival of the post of Superintendent of Land Records, Survey and Settlement	29
Sanctions the post of an Additional Secretary to Government of the rank and status of a Deputy Commissioner ...	29
Review of the Administration Report of the Food Supplies Department for the year 1944-45	29—30
Strengthening of Taluk Food Councils	30
Modifies Rules 54 and 55 of the Rules for the conduct of Government servants	30
Recognition by Government Departments of Powers of Attorney executed in favour of Banks by their constituents for collection of funds and payments of moneys in respect of supplies made or services rendered to Government	31—32
PART II.	
APPOINTMENTS, POSTINGS, TRANSFERS, POWERS, LEAVE, ETC.	23—24
PART III—SECTION 1.	
NOTIFICATIONS BY GOVERNMENT	133—142
PART III—SECTION 2.	
NOTIFICATIONS BY HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS	295—312
PART III—SECTION 3.	
NOTIFICATIONS RELATING TO LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT ...	21—22
PART IV.	
LEGISLATIVE MEASURES AND RULES THEREUNDER.—	
Publishes the Railway Stores (Unlawful Possession) (Emergency) Act, 1945 as Act No. VIII of 1945 (Rl. 5065—Legis. 31-44-1, dated 15th March 1945)	87—88
Publishes the maximum prices in respect of vegetable ghee, etc., under the Hoarding and Profiteering Prevention Act, 1944 (C. 841—C. O. 33-41-40, dated 11th March 1945) ...	88—89
Publishes the Amendments in the Paper (Prices of Imported Paper) Control Order, 1944, under the Defence of India Rules (C. 843—C. O., dated 11th March 1945)	89—92
Publishes the further amendment in the Additional Textile Commissioner's Notification No. T 843—41, dated 4th July 1944, under the Cotton Cloth and Yarn (Control) Order, 1943 (No. C. 759, dated 13—15th February 1945)	93 (1-122)
PART V.	
SEASON REPORT, STATEMENT OF PRICES CURRENT, ETC. ...	63—68
PART VI.	
PUBLIC AND PRIVATE ADVERTISEMENTS	143—152

PART I

IMPORTANT GOVERNMENT ORDERS

CHIEF SECRETARIAT

Revival of the post of Superintendent of Land Records, Survey and Settlement.

READ—

Government Order No. 1206-18—C. B. 69-43-1, dated the 16th October 1943, placing the Department of Settlement and Land Records in charge of a full-time Officer under the designation of Commissioner for Settlement and Land Records.

ORDER NO. 3038-97—C. B. 243-44-1, DATED BANGALORE, THE 10TH MARCH 1945.

Government are pleased to direct that the Department of Settlement and Land Records be placed under the administrative control of the Revenue Commissioner with the designation of Commissioner for Settlement and Land Records and that an officer of the grade of a Deputy Commissioner be placed in immediate charge of the Department as Superintendent of Land Records, Survey and Settlement. He will exercise the powers and perform the duties assigned to the Superintendent of Survey under the Land Revenue Code.

2. Separate orders will issue regarding the Officer to be posted as Superintendent, Land Records, Survey and Settlement.

V. VEDAVYASACHARYA, *Chief Secy.*

Sanctions the post of an Additional Secretary to Government of the rank and status of a Deputy Commissioner.

ORDER NO. 3098-3157—C. B. 241-44-1, DATED BANGALORE, THE 10TH MARCH 1945.

Government are pleased to sanction the post of an Additional Secretary to Government (in addition to the post of Education Secretary, sanctioned in G. O. No. 1705-66—C. B. 100-43-1, dated 29th November 1943) of the rank and status of a Deputy Commissioner, for a period of two years. The new post will also be included in the cadre of Deputy Commissioners by increasing the number in the last class by one.

2. Separate orders will issue regarding the posting of an Officer to this charge.

V. VEDAVYASACHARYA, *Chief Secy.*

DEVELOPMENT SECRETARIAT

Review of the Administration Report of the Food Supplies Department for the year 1944-45.

READ—

Correspondence ending with letter No. S. D. L. Dis. H. C. 4566—44-45, dated 20—20th October 1944 from the Director of Food Supplies, submitting

ORDER NO. S. D. 5851-68—A. 127-44-3, DATED BANGALORE, THE 5TH MARCH 1945.

Recorded.

2. *Administration.*—Mr. S. Narayana Rao, M.A. (Hons.), continued to be the Director of Supplies (now Food Supplies) till the 5th November 1942, when Mr. B. S. Raghavendra Rao, M.A. (Hons.), assumed charge as Director. On account of the expansion of work in the department, the Director, who was also *ex-officio* Secretary to Government (Supplies Department), was relieved of his duties as Secretary to Government in Government Order No. 1142-60—C. B. 30-42-9, dated 11th October 1942, and the Secretariat work relating to food supplies was allocated to the Secretary to Government, Development Department. Mr. K. Srinivasan, Deputy Commissioner, was appointed as Special Officer in the Department to assist the Director in the work connected with the procurement of foodgrains.

3. *Procurement of Foodgrains.*—In August 1943, in order to meet the acute shortage of foodgrains then prevailing Government launched a scheme of compulsory acquisition of foodgrains under which all persons in possession of stocks of foodgrains exceeding the limits specified in the order issued were required to sell all surplus stocks to Government and all private transactions in foodgrains were prohibited. As an inducement to people to part with their surplus, specially enhanced prices were offered in respect of grain voluntarily tendered within the prescribed period. Under this order, 583,348 pallas of foodgrains, valued at about 70 lakhs of rupees, were procured, which enabled Government to tide over this difficult period.

In order, however, to obviate further difficulties and to exercise an effective control over foodgrains produced in the State, The Articles of Food Acquisition (Harvest) Order, 1943, was promulgated in December 1943, providing for a Government monopoly in the purchase, sale and distribution of foodgrains produced in the State. All grains in excess of the requirements of the holders for their *bona fide* consumption including their tenants, dependants and farm labourers, etc., and for seed purposes and for special occasions were to be placed at the disposal of Government, the grains delivered being paid for at the prices which were notified by Government and which were to be firm till the next harvest. The total quantity of the several kinds of grain estimated to come into the possession of Government under this order was 3,176,354 pallas. But the quantity actually acquired up to the end of June 1944, was only 1,774,610 pallas.

4. *Imports from outside.*—The following quantities of

end of June 1944, against the quotas allotted by the Government of India :—

Rice ...	...	10,696 tons
Millets ..	...	1,471 ,,
Wheat and wheat products	...	13,169 ,,
Gram ...	...	5,233 ,,

5. *Distribution of Foodgrains.*—The distribution of foodgrains was entirely in the hands of Government except in rationed areas where private merchants were licensed to deal in rationed articles under strictly controlled conditions. The sale of foodgrains to the public was made through Government depots and approved co-operative societies.

Rationing was in force at the commencement of the year in Bangalore City and the Kolar Gold Field. To place rationing on a statutory basis a "Mysore Ration Census Order, 1943", and a "Mysore Rationing Order (Food)" were promulgated during the year. Rationing was extended to Mysore City and Tumkur Town during the year. A ration census was also taken in all the urban areas in the State as a preliminary to the introduction of rationing. The Deputy Commissioners of Districts are requested to expedite action to introduce rationing in the more important towns in their respective districts as early as possible.

For the purpose of distribution of foodgrains, the population of the State is classified as "A" Class and "B" Class, according as the staple food is rice or millets, the scale of ration being one pavu of rice in the case of "A" Class and half pavu of rice and one pavu of ragi or other millets in the case of "B" Class cardholders. On account of the shortage of rice and millets in the State, notwithstanding the allotments received from the Government of India, the scale of rations could not be raised to the minimum of one pound recommended by the Foodgrains Policy Committee. To make up a part of the deficiency in rice and millets, wheat and wheat products were issued at subsidised prices Similarly, in the case of rice and millets imported from places outside the State, where the ruling price was high as compared with the prices fixed for local produce, such imported grain was sold at the local prices though involving considerable loss to Government.

6. *Storage of Foodgrains.*—It is observed from the report that during the year under report foodgrains valued about 369 lakhs of rupees were purchased within the State and 112 lakhs of rupees from outside the State, the total purchases since the commencement of the scheme to the end of June 1944, being 544 lakhs of rupees. In view of the large amounts involved in these transactions, the storage and preservation of foodgrains has assumed very great importance. A Foodgrains Storage and Preservation Committee was constituted to pay continuous attention to problems connected with the storage of foodgrains and their preservation in order to prevent as far as possible loss by damage and deterioration.

7. *Standard Cloth.*—In order to make cloth available at reasonable prices to the poor, the Government agreed to participate in the Government of India Scheme for the manufacture and distribution of standard cloth Under this scheme, 6,716,657 yards of standard cloth of the value of about 37 lakhs of rupees were purchased, of which 4,113,503 yards were sold during the year through Government depots, co-operative societies and licensed cloth dealers of repute.

8. *Gram, Sugar, Kerosene and other miscellaneous controlled Articles.*—In addition to the principal foodgrains, the procurement and distribution of which forms the main concern of the Food Department, the control of the commodities noted below also came under the purview of the department :—

Gram.—Gram which was formerly included in the basic plan of the Government of India was decontrolled and its movement is now permitted by ordinary trade.

Sugar.—The total quantity of sugar produced by the Mysore Sugar Company, Ltd., during the year was 20,210 tons, of which 5,490 tons were exported to Madras, 360 tons to Coorg and the rest was retained for consumption in the State and the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.

Jaggery.—The Jaggery Control Order regulated the movement of jaggery within and outside the State. In view of the surplus production during the year, restrictions regarding the quantities to be issued for personal consumption and the quantity that could be moved without a permit were relaxed. As a certain [illegible] noticed both in the Government depots and the trade, restrictions of the movement and sale of jaggery within the State have since been removed and exports of surpluses outside the State have been permitted.

Kerosene.—The Kerosene Control Order regulated the distribution of kerosene in the State and helped in the even distribution of greatly reduced supplies now available for civilian consumption.

Of the other miscellaneous articles, the export of which was regulated by several notifications issued from time to time, the following may be mentioned :—

Potatoes, tamarind, coriander, chillies, vegetable oil and oil seeds, cotton and groundnut seed.

Arrangements were made with the military authorities for the prompt purchase of potatoes at fixed prices.

It is not the desire of Government to multiply or continue the control of such miscellaneous articles unless such control is absolutely necessary. In pursuance of this policy, export control of groundnut oil, honge and hippe oils and oil seeds and coriander has since been removed.

9. *Food Councils and Honorary Food Wardens.*—In order to secure the advice and co-operation of non-officials, including the representatives of producers, consumers and other interests, in the day to day administration of food problems, the Central Food Council and Food Councils in Bangalore and Mysore Cities as well as in all the district and taluk headquarters of the State were constituted.

The advice and co-operation of non-officials in the working of Government sales depots was obtained by the appointment of Honorary Food Wardens attached to Government depots both in the urban and rural areas. Government are gratified to observe that this move to secure the association of the non-official public with the food administration has been productive of good results.

10. Government are glad to observe that the administration of the department during 1943-44 was on the whole satisfactory.

C. E. NORONHA, *Dev. Secy.* (Food Supplies).

Strengthening of Taluk Food Councils.

READ—

Government Order No. S. D. 1798-1815—A. 115 43-1, dated the 17th September 1943, constituting the Central, City, District and Taluk Food Councils in the State.

2. Letter No. F. C. 2624—44-45, dated the 22nd December 1944, from the Director of Food Supplies in Mysore, Bangalore, recommending that the strength of the Taluk Food Councils may be increased from five to ten so as to provide for one representative from each hobli and municipality in the Taluk.

ORDER No. S. D. 5416 35—A. 27-44-41, DATED BANGALORE, THE 7TH MARCH 1945.

Approved.

C. E. NORONHA, *Dev. Secy.* (Food Supplies).

EDUCATION SECRETARIAT

Modifies Rules 54 and 55 of the Rules for the Conduct of Government Servants.

OFFICIAL MEMORANDUM.

ORDER No. M. 8033-70—G. M. 86-44-1, DATED BANGALORE, THE 2ND MARCH 1945.

The Rules Nos. 54 and 55 for the conduct of Government servants and relating to the association of Public Servants with private organisation are revised as under and published for general information :—

Rule 54.—A Government servant shall not participate in or associate himself with any purely communal organisation, except with the prior sanction of Government. Such sanction shall not be accorded except for special reasons and on the specific condition that he does not accept any office involving executive control of such organisation.

Rule 55.—There is, however, no objection to Government servants becoming members of non-communal organisations which are interested in purely social, religious or other allied subjects and which do not discuss any political topics.

By Order,